

WILLIAM H. TAFT AND PACIFIC COMMERCE

The Constructive Genius of Our
Oriental Trade-Empire.

Carried the Torch of Civilization to
Antipodes—Made Secure Our
Far Eastern Commercial
Supremacy.

During the past ten years, under a
constructive Republican policy, the
United States has assumed a position
in the Pacific Ocean which is destined
to give her the bulk of the vast com-
merce of the countries situated on the
greatest body of water on the globe.

Some of the things accomplished by
the party of enlightened freedom and
patriotism have been: the securing
of the open door in China; the preser-
vation of the integrity of the Chinese
Empire; the acquisition of the Philip-
pines; the establishment of coaling sta-
tions across the Pacific and finally the
transfer of the American fleet of bat-
tleships from the Atlantic to the Pacific
to modestly remind the Oriental na-
tions that, having assumed the position
of a world power in the Pacific, we
are prepared to maintain it against
all comers.

America and Japan in Pacific.

Two wars have caused the whole
world to realize that the Pacific Ocean
is to be the scene of the greatest hu-
man activities in the future. The war
of the United States with Spain gave
us possessions which bring us within
speaking distance of Asia, and the
Russo-Japanese war revealed Japan to
the world as a powerful and progres-
sive nation, whose future sphere of ac-
tion would of necessity be within the
boundaries of the ocean separating
America from the Orient.

Taft a Constructive Statesman.

The Honorable William H. Taft has
been one of the chief advisers and
strongest advocates of the Republican
administration policy during this for-
mative and historic period. He has
been a pioneer, not only along the lines
of statescraft, which have had for their
object the development of our western
states, but he has given particular at-
tention to the situation in the Orient
with reference to the future commerce
between those far away countries and
the Pacific coast of America.

In his own inimitable way and un-
iting a unique personality with the high-
est authority as a diplomat, he poured
oil on the troubled waters in Japan
and changed the political storm there
raging into a placid sunshine of peace.
In China he created such enthusiasm
as the Orientals have never shown to
any other visitor and left that empire
with the belief on their part that the
United States is not only ready to en-
ter into commercial reciprocity, but to
still stand as China's friend and lend
its influence to see that she gets jus-
tice from those who would violate her
territorial integrity.

Taft and Oriental Trade.

In his Shanghai speech, addressing
a body of influential merchants, diplo-
mats and Chinese government officials,
Mr. Taft spoke in part as follows:

"We do not complain of loss of trade
that results from the employment of
great enterprise, ingenuity or attention
to the demands of the Chinese market,
or the greater business acumen shown
by our competitors. We would have
the right to protect at being excluded
from the trade of China by reason of
our insistence of the policy of the
Open Door. The acquiescence in this
policy of all the nations interested has
been so unhesitating and emphatic
that it is hardly worth while to specu-
late upon the probable action of the
United States in case the interests of
American merchants are placed in jeop-
ardy, and how far the United States
would go in the protection of its Chi-
nese trade, I cannot say. It is clear,
however, that our merchants are being
roused to the importance of the Chi-
nese trade and they would view with
deep concern any and all political ob-
stacles which menace that expansion.

"This feeling is likely to find expres-
sion in the action of the American gov-
ernment. The United States and the
other powers favor the open door, and
if they are wise they will encourage
the Empire to take long steps in ad-
ministrative and governmental reform,
the development of the resources of
China, and the improvement of the wel-
fare of the people. To do this would
add to China's strength and position
as a self-respecting government and aid
her in preparing to resist possible for-
eign aggression in the seeking of undue
and exclusive proprietary privileges.
Thus no foreign aid will be required
to enforce the open door and the policy
of equal opportunity for all."

History-Making Happenings.

During recent Republican adminis-
trations we have built up an export trade
with the Far East of something like
\$100,000,000 per year. We have landed
an army on Chinese territory, and it has
been drawn willingly into the vortex
of the Far Eastern question. During
the period policies have been formulated
which have compelled us to take a hand
in momentous negotiations. We have
definitely enrolled the Far East among
the objects of our commercial and diplo-
matic solicitude. Things have changed
much during this ten years of Republi-
can rule.

The United States has come into pos-
session of the Philippines and all the
political and strategic responsibilities en-
tailed by this movement. The partici-
pation in and suppression of the Boxer
rebellion, the expanding recognition of
the supreme importance to the future
of American trade, of the open door, the
realization that, with the exception of
Japan, no country is so well situated
as the United States, industrially and
geographically, to make the most and
the best of the development of China.
These and other events have trans-
formed American indifference to the
fortune of the Far East into a real
live, tingling and vigilant concern.

Logical Commercial Events.

It did not need the Chinese boycott
of American goods, or the outbreak of
the trouble with Japan over the im-
migration question; to convince an impar-
tial on-looker that America's relations
with the powers of the Far East would,
before long, be more immediate, of
greater moment and possibly of greater
hazard than our relations with the
powers of Europe. The American fleet
has fore-shadowed the systematic Ameri-
canization of American power in the Pacific.
American interests in that ocean, com-
mercial, political and territorial, have
been neglected far too long.

Father of the Philippines.

Mr. Taft is in a sense the father of
the Philippines. It has been his kindly,
constructive statesman's hand that
guided order out of their original
chaos. In his report submitted to Con-
gress, as a result of his visit to the
Philippines to be present at the opening
of their first Assembly, he made four
recommendations. First—action by Con-
gress admitting to the United States
Philippine products under such condi-
tions that they would not interfere
with American tobacco and sugar in-
dustries; second, the removal of re-
strictions as to acquiring mining claims
and lands; third, further legislation
authorizing the government to carry on
an agricultural bank, which is now
authorized only as a private enterprise;
fourth, the repeal of the law applying
to the islands the customs laws of the
United States.

Philosophy of Development.

Our nation has grown by obeying the
instinct of development. We are to-day
entitled to be called Greater America,
but that greatness will be lost if we
forget the political philosophy which
has made us great—expansion of Ameri-
can thought, territory, mechanical skill,
civilization and philosophy. This is an
auspicious time for the creation and de-
velopment of our export trade. The un-
explored and undeveloped markets of
Asia furnish the opportunity. All other
fields have been occupied, and to at-
tempt to wrest them from other nations
would be of doubtful expediency. In
the Orient the commercial possibilities
exceed the dreams of the optimist.

Are the American people ready to
abandon such a situation and leave it
to the mercy of the Democratic party
with its failure of fifty years looking
at us from the past?

THE YOUNG REPUBLICAN.

In a business sense the young voters
who have come forward since 1904 have
more at stake than any other class in
rendering a right decision. Their ac-
tive lives are ahead. They have more
years to live, and are now laying the
foundations of their business careers.
National policies and conditions are of
the highest consequence to them. Per-
haps they are farmers. If so, let them
ask the older generation how farmers
fared under the last Democratic admini-
stration. Let them take the market
reports of to-day and compare them
with the prices that prevailed when Mr.
Bryan made his crusade for free silver
and hurled defiance at President Cleve-
land because he stood by the gold
standard. At the same time Bryan de-
nounced the Republican party for its
protectionist as well as sound money
position. Perhaps the first voter is to
engage in manufacturing or mining, as
wage-earner or otherwise. Does he
want his American rate of wages and
the industry he chooses reasonably pro-
tected against foreign competition? If
he does Mr. Bryan's leadership will
take him in the opposite direction.—
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Tide of Prosperity.

The tide of prosperity may ebb and
flow, but the great waves of industrial
wealth will continue to grow in vol-
ume with ever-increasing comfort and
happiness to our contented people, who
will soon number 100,000,000. And be-
cause of our intelligent and skillful
labor, made so because of good wages
and good living, we shall make better
fabrics and build stronger structures—
that in spite of their higher cost in the
beginning will be cheaper in the end
and will be wanted by the people in
every corner of the earth. So that we
shall capture the markets of the world
in greater volume without ever sacri-
ficing our home market, the foundation
of our national wealth and progress.—
Hon. James S. Sherman.

Henry Cassaway Davis, who was de-
feated with Parker four years ago, is
wiser as well as older. He says he
sees no hope for the Democracy, and
thinks Parker is again wasting valua-
ble time in making speeches.—St.
Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is interesting to note to how great
an extent Governor Hughes is com-
manding the support of Democrats in
New York State.—Springfield Republi-
can.

Anyway, Mr. Taft never tried to
steal Mr. Bryan's government owner-
ship railments.—Omaha Bee.

A SHREWD DEAL

The Old Farmer Was Decidedly Wise
In a Worldly Way.

"It is all right to talk about the rob-
ber railroads, but we get robbed once
in a while ourselves," said the right of
way agent. "The railroad I am work-
ing for has been changed for some
time in straightening out the curves
on its line, and the work has kept me
busy getting the necessary right of
way of the farmers whose land we
run through. There is nothing that
will increase the value of a farm so
much as an impression that a railroad
will be some of it. But I got along
fairly well until last week, when to
straighten out a bad curve I found
that we would have to buy a few feet
from the farm that adjoins our right
of way. The moment I set eyes on
that piece of ground I saw that I was
going to have trouble with the owner,
for upon it was a newly made grave.
I hated to approach the man, but a
railroad can't afford to be sentimental,
so I put the case before him.

"What?" he cried. "Disturb those
hallowed bones?"

"I am sorry," I answered, "but it is
absolutely necessary that we have the
land that the grave is on."

"Well, the old man protested with
tears in his eyes and threatened to
take the matter into court, the last
thing that I desired to do, as I wouldn't
care to say what a jury would do after
a lawyer was through with them. I
argued with him and finally got the
land that we desired by paying him
five times what it was worth.

"Now," said I after the papers were
passed, "I suppose you will remove the
remains at once."

"Guess not," said he.

"Well, I guess you will," said I
sharply. "That land belongs to us
now."

"Waal," he drawled, "I don't suppose
the ole hog what's buried there cares
whether he is removed or not."

"Say, that old sharper had buried
nothing there but a measly hog and
then shed tears over the hallowed
bones till I weakened.

"Well, it was on me. So after ad-
vising the old fellow to be careful in
the future and not bury any more of
his relatives near our right of way I
left."—Detroit Free Press.

The Barber Knows.

"Well, I wonder who's going to win
the baseball championship?"

"I won't know for an hour or so."

"What? How can you know then?"

"I'm going down to get a shave and
a hair cut now."—Catholic Standard
and Times.

A Close Call.

Phoebe—I had an awful time when I
refused him.

Eleanor—How do you mean?

Phoebe—Why, he took it in earnest,
and I had to explain that I didn't
mean it.

Presence of Mind.

Wife (dramatically)—Just think! The
Robinsons will be here in twenty min-
utes, and the cook has spoiled the din-
ner.

Husband—Don't worry! We'll make
'em drink four or five of your ready
made cocktails, and they will never
know the difference.—New York Life.

Such Ignorance!

Mike (looking up from paper)—Olney,
Pat, phwat's a vampire?

Pat—Faith, an' it's meself that do be
ashamed at your ignorance. A vampi-
re, me boy, is th' fell that gives th'
home team th' short end at it. W'atery?
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Chance For the Motorists.

Pearl—Belle boasts that she has an
"automobile heart."

Ruby—Gracious! What kind of a
heart is an "automobile heart?"

Pearl—Why, any young man can
have it who owns an automobile.—Chi-
cago News.

Biff.

"Yes," remarked the race horse, "all
my achievements have been due sim-
ply to putting my best foot forward."

"Yes?" replied the mule. "Now, I find
that I accomplish most by putting my
best foot backward."—Philadelphia
Press.

Actors and Audiences.

Courtney—Just now society has two
absorbing diversions.

Stickney—What are they?

Courtney—Playing golf and making
fun of people who play golf.—Detroit
Free Press.

Not Dangerous.

Pat—I hear yer wiffe is sick, Mike.

Mike—She is tho't.

Pat—Is it dangerous she is?

Mike—Divil a bit. She's too weak to
be dangerous any more!—Brooklyn
Life.

Not the Same.

She—Don't you think golf is some-
thing like the old fashioned game of
shinney?

He—I should say not. It's fun to
play shinney.—Detroit Free Press.

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NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

Notice is hereby given that the
State Land Board of the State of Ore-
gon, will sell to the highest bidder,
at its office in the Capitol Building
at Salem, Oregon, on November 27th,
1908, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day,
all the State's interest in the tide and
overflow lands hereinafter described,
giving, however, to the owner or
owners of any lands abutting or
fronting on such tide and overflow
lands, the preference right to pur-
chase said tide and overflow lands at
the highest price offered, provided
such offer is made in good faith;
and also provided that the land
will not be sold nor any offer ac-
cepted for less than \$5.00 per acre,
the Board reserving the right to
reject and and all bids. Said lands
are situated in Clatsop County, Ore-
gon and described as follows:

Tide lands fronting or abutting
upon a portion of the N. A. Eberman
D. L. C., on the right bank of Skipa-
non Creek in S. B. 1-4 of Section 21,
T. 8 N. R. 10 W. of W. M., beginning
at the M. C. between sections 21 and
28, T. 8 N. R. 10 W., S. 69 deg. 53
min. W. 13.19 ch. from the corner to
Sections 21, 22, 27 and 28: thence
down right bank of Skipanon Creek
N. 45 deg. 56 min. W.; 251.4 feet,
along high tide line.
N. 15 deg. 38 min. W. 201.6 feet,
along high tide line.
N. 29 deg. 38 min. W.; 345.7 feet,
along high tide line.
N. 28 deg. 33 min. W.; 205.2 feet,
along high tide line.
N. 27 deg. 9 min. W.; 343.8 feet,
along high tide line.
N. 10 deg. 30 min. W.; 183.4 feet,
along high tide line.
N. 20 deg. 45 min. E.; 131.2 feet,
along high tide line.
N. 47 deg. 39 min. E.; 288.8 feet,
along high tide line.
N. 25 deg. 6 min. E.; 140.3 feet,
along high tide line.
N. 8 deg. 22 min. E.; 138.0 feet,
along high tide line.
N. 22 deg. 30 min. E.; 86.2 feet,
along high tide line.
N. 64 deg. 4 min. E.; 140.0 feet,
along high tide line.
S. 44 deg. 37 min. E.; 226.0 feet,
along high tide line.
N. 80 deg. 31 min. E.; 215.3 feet,
along high tide line.
North 160.0 feet, to low-tide line
of creek.
N. 88 deg. 3 min. W.; 371.4 feet,
along low-tide line up creek.
S. 61 deg. 13 min. W.; 94.0 feet,
along low-tide line up creek.
S. 42 deg. 34 min. W.; 63.8 feet,
along low-tide line up creek.
S. 28 deg. 4 min. W.; 17.0 feet,
along low-tide line up creek.
S. 30 deg. 44 min. W.; 45.2 feet,
along low-tide line up creek.
S. 13 deg. 36 min. W.; 41.8 feet,
along low-tide line up creek.
S. 17 deg. 08 min. W.; 142.9 feet,
along low-tide line up creek.
S. 39 deg. 27 min. W.; 164.3 feet,
along low-tide line up creek.
S. 55 deg. 53 min. W.; 239.8 feet,
along low-tide line up creek.
S. 11 deg. 16 min. W.; 186.4 feet,
along low-tide line up creek.
S. 20 deg. 46 min. E.; 192.9 feet,
along low-tide line up creek.
S. 27 deg. E.; 343.3 feet along low-
tide line up creek.
S. 29 deg. 41 min. E.; 268.9 feet,
along low tide line up creek.
S. 20 deg. 06 min. E.; 320.0 feet,
along low tide line up creek.
S. 29 deg. 10 min. E.; 222.3 feet,
along low tide line up creek.
S. 35 deg. 45 min. E.; 214.2 feet,
along low tide line up creek.
S. 89 deg. 10 min. E.; 72.5 feet, to
point of beginning.
Containing 3.26 acres of tide land.
Applications and bids should be
addressed to G. G. Brown, Clerk
State Land Board, Salem, Oregon,
and marked "Application and bid to
purchase tide lands."

G. G. BROWN,
Clerk State Land Board.
Dated this September 26th, 1908.

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